

The Weekly Commissioner.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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A. S. PINCHBACK, Proprietor.

G. BROWN, Editor.

BURIAL OF MEADE.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

Under the reverent, bear him away.

Set the proud spirit, but only the clay

Set forth up through the portals of day.

And upward, still upward, at twilight's flight

He rose bathed in broken, the shaft rent

In twin.

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THE RESULT—MR. GRANT INDULGES IN A PROLONGED WAIL.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

(Which is in the State of New York.)

November 7, 1872.

I have heard the news! Grant is

elect. I acknowledge it. He is

the most elected candidate I ever

had any knowledge of. He is so

much elected that the other candi-

date's vote might, very properly,

be put under the head of scattering.

The great and good G—, which

is to say that sudden old ass, Gre-

eley, is profoundly affected—more so

than I am. He isn't so much used

to being beaten as I am, and then

he hasn't the philosophy to endure it.

He really had a notion that he

wuz agoin' to be elected. He

knows, he said, that he had agin

him the trained cohorts of oppres-

sion, but he never feared. There

wuz the people. He depended onto

the people and the Tribune. He

felt that he had personal strength

and he had given it full course to

be developed. He had showed his-

self everywhere. No matter about

the result in October. In October

he wuz embarrassed by lollie tickets.

Objectionable men had been put

upon tickets, which weakened em.

But now that the contest was nar-

rowed down to him and Grant he

hed no doubt as to the result. He

hed no doubt that he had carried

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, No Hamp-

sheer, Connecticut, shoor, and ez

for No York he wished he hed ez

many dollars ez he'd carry No

York. The only thing that troubled

him now, wuz the formation of a

cabinet.

And the old loonatic meandered

on in this sort of style till the tele-

graph come in short and broke his

dream. Ohio come fast, Pennsylv-

any next, Iojany, Illinois, Michi-

gan, Connecticut, Noo Hampshire,

each a staggerin blow. I will not

dwell on the harrowin scene. We

put him weepin to bed at 2 A. M.,

and I immejly packed my trunk,

puttin into it, in a fit of absent

mindness to which I am subject,

such loose articles, my clothing and

such ez happened to be layin around

loose. I shelled yoose for every-

thing I kin capcher.

I wuz in a most depreast condi-

tion uv mind, and while in that

state writ the followin, which may

be of some comfort to the Democracy

who hed longin eyes on postoffices

and sich. It wuz an outgush of a

broken heart.

A PSALM OF DESPAIR.

Life is a dream, hope a delusion,

and expectashen a snare.

Man goeth out in his strength

and boasteth wat he will do—he re-

turneth scooped, with his tail-feath-

ers dragglin in the dust.

Wat is man that he shood take

pride to himself—wat is the son uv

man that he elevateth his horn?

The ex-nips grass and provideth

not for it—the horse wanteth not

the postoffice that he may live.

The coney be a feeble folk, but

his habits are simple, and he need-

We took Greeley to our hearts

and sed, "Lo, we are like him."

We whitewashed Seymour and

Blair and Breckinridge, we painted

our coats.

And we sed, we are no longer uv

the tribe uv Bookannons, we be even

ez you are, only more so. But the

people flouted and jeered.

The Democrat rose in wrath

stain: "If I must have a Republikin,

give me Grant and not Greeley."

The Republikin sed: "Lo, Greeley

may be yet a Republikin, but his

surroundings are not pleasant to

the smell. He is with Blair and

Seymour. Kin a man tetch pitch

and not be defiled? And he voted

for Grant.

Hed we got the Democrats, we

shood hev spoiled the enemy.

Hed we got the Republikins, we

shood hev conkered and then the

camp wud hev bin ours. But we

got neither uv them.

And the Post Offices are theirs,

and Custom Houses likewise.

The Postmaster will rise merrily

in the morn and draw his pay, but

he shal not be one of us.

The Assessor shal warble ez he

pouches his pay, but we shal not

warble, for pay we shal not draw.

The Customhouse officer shal hev

horses and chariots, and men ser-

vants, but we shal be in bags and

shel go on foot.

A vision rises before me.

Linbeck, whose skin is the color

uv noo molasses, keeps the postoffice

at the Corners.

Pollock will be assessor and will

revel the righteous.

I shal go back with my throat

parched, and without the where-

with to purchase an assuager.

I shal go to Bascom and shal

say, "Give me, I pray thee, to

drink."

And Bascom shal harden his

heart and stiffen his neck, and shal

say, "Likker is cash."

His bottles shal be filled with new

whisky and old Bourbon shal be

hev in his casks, but I shal be con-

tinually dry.

His bottles shal gurgle, but the

gurgle thereof shal not be for me,

but for the stranger within his

gates.

Like the lime-kiln shal my throat

be; like the great desert.

And Pogram and Pennibacker,

who wuz to hev stood at the recept

uv customs, will hev to go to work.

With their hands will they hev

to labor, or they will hev naught to

eat.

Life in Kentucky will be uv no

avail, for the monotony thereof will

be a burden.

The niggers will vote in peace,

and their heads we will not dare to

bust.

There will be factories at the

Corners, and school houses will

abound.

There will be school marns with

ringlets, and nigger children shal

read.

or the Democracy? I shood say,

Go to—it is a conundrum—I give

it up.

The Jimpeon weed falleth in the

autumn, but it cometh up in the

spring, but we hev fallen and we

shel never rise agin, for we are dead

at the root, and the seed is rotten

in the pod.

Sampson's hair wuz shingled;

and he wuz weak, but it grewed

agin and he wuz strong.

But ours will not grow agin, for

we hev none to grow. Our enemies

hev snatched us bald-headed.

Now let me die, for the waters uv

woe encompasseth me.

We played our left-bower and

king, but lo, our enemy held the

right-bower and the ace; to a four-

flush drawed we, but we did not

fill, and no stamps hed we to raise

em out.

We are cleaned out and nary a

stake hev we left.

The treasury will be safe, the

tax gatherer will live, the debt shal

be paid, and we shal gnash our

teeth.

For Grant shal reign, and Bout-

well and Fish, and Sherman shal

hold up his hands.

The repeaters shal languish for

the law shal be strong, and the Ku

Klux shal hunt their holes.

Life is a dream—Hope a delu-

sion, and Greeley a snare. Let us

die and be at peace.

Home! did I say? Alas! I hev no

home. Will Deeken Pogram re-

ceive me? Will Bascom entertain

me? Will not the despair that

will pervade the Corners steel their

hearts agin me? Heaven grant

that they may not hear the news

till I get so settled that they can't

dislodge me.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY,

(Wich wuz Postmaster, but never

will be agin.)

Celebrated English Oaks.

An English publication gives

the following account of the most

celebrated oak in England:

"The oldest oak in the island ap-

pears to be the Parliament Oak (so

called from a tradition that Edward

I held a parliament under its

branches). It grows in Climpstone

Park, which belongs to the Duke of

Portland. This Park is the most

ancient in England, for it was one

before the Conquest, and was ap-

propriated at once by William the

Norman.

The Louisianian.

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P. B. E. PINCHBACK, Proprietor.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1872.

OUR CITY SOLICITOR—We take great pleasure in announcing Mr. HENRY A. CORBIN, as authorized to solicit advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the "LOUISIANIAN," and competent to receive moneys and give "full acquittance" to all who desire to pay for their paper. "Let those pay now, who never paid before; And those who always paid, now pay the more."

OUR AGENTS—With the view of reaching the bulk of our friends in the parishes, and of facilitating collections and payments we have established agencies in a majority of our parishes. We have secured the services of gentlemen on whose industry and fidelity we confidently rely.

The more extensive and regular circulation throughout the parishes which, for obvious reasons, we are thus securing will also cause our sheet to be a valuable medium to advertisers. There is nothing like letting people know where to go direct and get what they want. The most successful sellers have been, and are the most liberal and extensive advertisers.

Why don't the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB re-organize and thus re-establish that once powerful nucleus round which experience has taught us so much strength and compactness may be rallied? The colored men of New Orleans, educated, well to do, generally sociable are without one single place of respectable common gathering outside of the church or family circle. Why is this? And how long will such a state of things last?

The City Hall was filled yesterday with a large crowd waiting for the new Mayor to take possession. The Council held a special session and authorized the employment of special counsel to advise on the situation. The Administrators are all willing and ready to go on, but they want the thing to be done "decently and in order." Surely there can be no objection to this.

But Judge Ellmore has enjoined Mayor Flanders and his associates from interfering with Messrs. Wiltz and others claiming the City Government.

O Yez! O Yez! All you that have any interest in knowing something about the exemption of \$600 property from seizure for rent, look out for Judge Monroe's decision in the case of Riley vs. Beals.

General F. J. Herron considers it proper to tell the public through the National Republican, "what he knows about" Mr. T. J. Sommes. The picture may be life-like, but it ain't a beauty by a trifle.

TO CONTRIBUTORS—We have received a gushing poetical composition for publication. The subject treated of, and the manner of treating it, are not, however, such as are calculated to interest the public generally, and we think the publication of it indiscreet.

THE STATE ELECTION CASE.

The United States Circuit Court has all this week been occupied with hearing arguments from counsel in the case of Senator Wm. P. Kellogg, candidate for Governor, and Governor Warmoth and his Returning Board. Able lawyers are engaged on both sides, and whether from the scarcity of forensic talent, or from the transcendent powers of Judge Howe, we cannot say, but even the Supreme Court of the State had to send its aid to prove the "unconstitutionality" of the enforcement act. The interest attaching to this case is so intense that the Court room—and even within the most prescribed limits—are early filled and completely packed all day and every day. There are yet several pleadings to be heard, which will doubtless carry it over into next week.

It is impossible to conjecture the course Judge Durell will pursue. This is the first case of the kind under the latest constitutional amendments, designed it would appear to prevent the successful perpetration of the very class of offences complained of, whether the ground has been covered by Congress, and whether the present suit has been instituted in accordance with the essential requirements are matters resting exclusively with Judge Durell. Of one thing every Republican seems satisfied that no special pleadings, no tortuous windings, no plausible arguments, no sophistical and subtle reasoning, is likely to divert the Court from the direct, deep, and exhaustive consideration of the main issues presented, and that if the remedy exists, and the appeal is properly made, that remedy will be strictly and impartially applied. With this abiding impression we calm our perturbations when the "hard questions" and dry law are being labored over by the able lawyers on both sides of the case, merely informing ourself of the progress and turns in the way, as we go.

A number of prominent gentlemen of St. Mary parish have procured a charter of incorporation for an "Agricultural, Industrial and Immigration Company." It is proposed to raise funds to be expended in the promotion of works of public improvement and utility, for immigration and other purposes. The Attakapas country, but sparsely populated, and abounding in soil of unsurpassed fertility, and possessing numberless other sources of wealth to ingenuity, enterprise and perseverance, is a splendid field for such operations, and we have no doubt if the enterprise is organized and conducted on liberal and enlightened principles, if peace and order, security and protection, and ample opportunity for immigrants to improve their condition, while they labor faithfully for their daily bread, be afforded, that the comparative desert of the Attakapas will be made to "blossom as the rose."

The cynical snarl of the *Picayune* over the erection in Lafayette Square, of a monument to Benjamin Franklin, of immortal memory, may safely be attributed to the fact that this signer of the Constitution and author of "poor Richard's maxims," had the misfortune to be born north of Mason and Dixon's line; and the good people of the *Picayune* are bound to protest against even the statue of a carpet-bagger. Whatever Ben Franklin may have been to his country, his age and the world, he was nothing to New Orleans, at least so says the astute and comprehensive minded editor of the *Pic*.

Judge Ellmore has a nice piece of work on his hands. It is a suit to oust the clerk of the Second District Court, on the ground that no official promulgation of the election has taken place, and no commissions could be legally issued by the Governor. As Judge Ellmore is himself in office under the same "new order of things," his decision will be looked forward to with interest. "Will the clay say to him that formed it, what maketh thou?"

The case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, has been postponed till Monday, December 2d.

"THE ELECTION RETURNS"

The *Times*, the improvised official organ published yesterday its tabulated statement of the State vote prepared by "the clerks" to whom it appears the returns were abandoned when the U. S. Circuit Court stopped the count. In some of the parishes the votes have not been counted, or only counted partially, just as these "clerks" chose.

There is no matter for wonder, of course, that a large "majority" everywhere can be declared for the "Fusion" ticket. The new Legislature that is called to meet on December 9th, has also been chosen by "the clerks." Who are these clerks and how do they derive any warrant to count and announce votes when their principals are enjoined from doing the same thing? Are they irresponsible? If they are what a pretty kettle of fish things are in, and if they are not and proceeded with the work of their principals, after the principals had been enjoined, is there no contempt in that?

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of "THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY," a neatly got up twelve page paper. The enterprising projectors and Editors are Messrs. Brooks Carnes and J. Binard Gomez, while the publisher is Mr. Horace Vallas. A noble purpose inspires these young men and if by their energy and perseverance they succeed in "abolishing the rapid customs in our midst, elevating the standard of excellence of our Southern youths, encouraging learning, and gradually weaning our people from those walks of inconsistency and incongruous association to the glorious paths of letters and moral refinement," they will accomplish a work of which every patriot will be proud and leave a record of their labors more enduring than marble or brass. We wish them success.

LET, GOV. PINCHBACK.—We had hoped for the election of this gentleman as Congressman at large from the State of Louisiana, and really do not doubt of his election by an honest count. Mr. Pinchback is probably one of the shrewdest of the colored politicians in the South, and one whose zeal in behalf of the best interest of his race has never been called in question. The almost despotic power wielded by Gov. Warmoth has made it possible for him to thwart the expressed wish of the people by undoubtedly counting Let. Gov. Pinchback out, thereby robbing the people of the State colored and white, of a brave and energetic representative.

We clip the above from the *New National Era*, without comment, as it is wholly unnecessary.

CART BEFORE THE HORSE.—The Mayor and several of the Councilmen who are claimed to be elected have furnished their bonds, and taken the oath of office, and yet no return of the election is made—no commissions issued by the Governor, and we wager a trifle THE BONDS ARE NOT ON FILE in Dr. Southworth's office. And yet they are "knocking at the door" of the City Hall. A wag at our elbow says there is no horse for the cart, "epizoot" has got him.

Mr. L. A. Wiltz, the Mayor elect, and several of the new Administrators, went to the City Hall on Wednesday and claimed their seats on certificates from State Registrar Blanchard. Mayor Flanders and the old Council didn't see it in that light, and they respectfully declined to vacate, until some less officious, and more official authority is produced. The idea of a register of voters commissioning a City Council is too preposterous even for these degenerate times.

Mr. Wiltz and his coadjutors are fully entitled to their seats, and as there is a prescribed way for them to obtain them, it is not as well to wait a while, rather than have the State Registrar magnifying his office to the extent of performing the functions of the Chief Executive.

The losses of the Boston Insurance office by the recent fire, amounts to \$48,572,300.

Harvard College suffered by the fire to the extent of \$562,000. This amount includes the value of lands. It will cost \$800,000 to rebuild. Towards this it has \$100,000 of good insurance out of \$210,000 for which it was insured. The permanent loss is thus reduced to \$200,000. "This," says President Eliot, "we must beg."

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

According to constitutional provision, the Presidential Electors are required to meet in the several States on the first Wednesday in December.

To facilitate intelligent comprehension of the duties of these responsible gentlemen, we publish the twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which abrogated article two of the Constitution, and regulates this question:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing a President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

In the present condition of Louisiana affairs, the Greeley electors will doubtless meet and prove that they are "game to the last," by casting their ballots for Greeley and Brown.

The Grant electors will also meet and select their candidates and forward the result to the seat of government, who will submit them to the joint session of Congress at its assembling.

Whether Louisiana will have any voice in the re-election of President Grant remains, in the first place, with the Liberals of Louisiana, who, knowing the utter hopelessness of the Greeley and Brown cause, may wisely abstain from assembling their College here, and let the Grant electors alone; and in the second place, with Congress who may throw out Louisiana.

Happily, the choice of the American people is not in a particle of danger from either or any of these courses; Louisiana and Louisianians alone are the only ones to be hurt or benefitted—to be honored or disgraced—by the course to be pursued next Wednesday.

THE EPIZOOT.—The much dreaded horse disease has appeared in New Orleans. Quite a number of animals being reported affected. No fatal results have yet followed, but naturally great is the demoralization among a large class of merchants, purchasers and others who depend so largely on the services of the noble "Horse," for hauling and conveying so much of the articles of commerce, great and small. Numbers of the mules of the City Railroad Companies are sick, and many of the street cars have been taken off, thus lengthening the interval between leaving the stations. Among horse owners great apprehension exists.

The *Maryville Republican* contains the following paragraph which shows that either Tennessee has not completely "shut down" on the colored man, or else the colored man couldn't, under existing circumstances, be thoroughly squelched:

"Two colored men have been elected to the Legislature in this State, Mr. Sampson W. Keoble, of Nashville, one of the elects, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest esteem. We congratulate him on his election, and also upon the good fortune which enabled him to be a candidate in Davidson instead of Blount county. Mr. Keoble was the regular nominee of the Republican party, white and colored—of his county. He fully deserves the high honors conferred upon him. To the white Republicans who nobly stood by him we extend our most cordial greeting—they did not flinch."

Capt. Edgworth was arraigned on charges before the Police Board, and has been dismissed the service. Sergeant Vankirk was up at the same time also, and fined ten days pay.

DELAWARE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The colored men of Delaware have recently met in Convention "to carefully consider the educational, political, industrial and social condition of the colored people, and devise means to remedy it."

Professor Day was elected President, and after organization and election of a Committee on Resolutions, with D. H. Gustus, for chairman, the following resolutions, descriptive of the condition of things in Delaware, and the aspirations and resolutions of the colored people of the State, were adopted:

Resolved, That the power which was overthrown still exists in this State, in its opposition to civil rights, in its opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, in opposition to the Educational bill which was intended, to do us justice, in its opposition to the repeal of the Black Laws of our State, in the attempt, sometimes by violence, to keep us from voting, and in opposition to our enrollment in the assessment lists of the counties in which we reside.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our demand heretofore made for the recognition by law over all the country of the entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, regardless of color.

Resolved, That the colored people have a legal right to the same free and full education for their children as their white fellow citizens, and duly appreciating the fact that on such an education depends in a very great degree their future standing and usefulness as citizens, and having long and patiently waited and appealed in vain for a recognition of those rights, we think the time has now come for us to take some steps toward obtaining them, and well knowing the worth of the ancient proverb that "The Gods help those alone who help themselves," that we shall now cease being supplicants, and demand through the courts those rights of which we have been so long deprived.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the late conversion of the Democratic party to the Republican faith, and sincerely hope that they will be instrumental in repealing all of those black laws which to-day stand as a living disgrace on the statutes of Delaware.

Resolved, That all candid minds must admit that the nation's advance since the days of active Rebellion has been constant and satisfactory, and now having escaped the shoals and quicksands of treason, and secession and civil war, if there are any on board who would conspire against the commanding officer of the ship of State, God forbid that any of said mutineers should be colored American citizens.

Resolved, That we rally to the support of Grant and Wilson with that resolute spirit with which we fought for our liberty, with that deep sincerity in which we mourned the foul death of our liberator, Lincoln and with the exalted hope of making General Grant President with our first vote in November next.

In Delaware there are 22,794 colored people, and, according to the *Christian Recorder*, only 3,348 of this number belong to churches, and of these, the M. E. Church claims 1,549; the A. M. E. Church 1,299, and Union Churches 500; and, says the *Recorder*:

"This is not the whole truth. To rightly appreciate the situation this other fact must be taken into account viz: that all the other religious denominations decline to operate among the colored people here, and that no provision whatever is made for their education by the State."

True there is a feeble society called 'The Delaware Association, for the improvement of the colored people,' that does a little for the education and moral improvements of the people, and but a little. It runs a few schools but the people are obliged to pay a goodly share in their expense and cost must meet himself and pay in order to share their benefit. This, then, is about a fair summing up of the agencies, and their success.

Now, under all the circumstances, we hail, as the most hopeful indications of improvement, the resolution to "help themselves." This disposition is forcing itself so powerfully and universally on the colored people of the United States that it cannot be long ere they will obtain all their legal and Constitutional rights everywhere.

The Science of Health for December closes the volume of this new independent *Health Monthly*. The present number contains a large variety of illustrated articles; including Popular Physiology; The Eye; Medical System; Walking and Walkers; Wicked Quackery; Gentle Heat in Cooking; The Horse Malady a timely article on the construction of Ice Houses. The Health of Preachers is considered; The American Institute Fair is described; Malarial Diseases, and a great variety of important subjects on Answers to Correspondents; making a very readable magazine. Price 20 cents or \$2 a year. Three months free to those who subscribe now. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

GEORGIA SCHOOLS.

The Georgia colored people have resolved to abandon the Micawber style to wait till school facilities shall "turn up" for them, but they have resolved to turn that something up, and they have had a meeting in Savannah and organized an Educational Association, with Louis B. Toomer, Esq., for President.

Hon. W. W. Paine, late member of Congress from Georgia, in a letter congratulating the society on their efforts, and donating a lot of books received while in Congress, writes a letter from which we extract the following:

"I am glad to notice that your association has quit the rough path of politics, for the smoother one of education, and I bid you God speed, and any way I can aid you, and the association to which you belong, in advancing education, I will, with pleasure, do."

Several schools have been organized and an average attendance of sixty secured. Over two hundred names are enrolled.

The Savannah *Journal*, from which we quote, says:

"This movement, together with that inaugurated by the city the other day, of establishing a free colored school, and of which we shall speak hereafter, are among the most encouraging signs of the times. The people of the North, at the close of the war, commenced to educate the freedmen; and that movement, so far as this neighborhood is concerned, together with its results and representative, Beach Institute, will receive a share of our attention hereafter. But the immediate cause for rejoicing is that the idea appears to be growing in the minds of the better class of the Southern people that they have, from various causes, failed in doing their duty in this matter, and also, that it not only 'doesn't pay,' but that it is wrong not to educate all classes of citizens. Some of the dailies are encouraging this way of thinking, and the colored people have recently manifested their ability, as in this movement of Mr. Toomer's, to educate themselves. A proper sentiment from any quarter would be gratefully received, and would be the means of doing much good."

Mr. Greeley is very low and great apprehension is felt that he will not recover. The double affliction of the loss of his wife and defeat for the Presidency seem to have been too great a strain on him and wrecked the venerable journalist's brain.

It is disgraceful that dead bodies can't be preserved from the attacks of vermin, while they are temporarily placed in police stations to await a Coroner's verdict. On Monday night a murdered man's eye and face were eaten by rats in a cell of the Third Precinct Station.

A pair of dandies were doing Canal street lately, when the question of "Suns" came up, and after a heated discussion, they both agreed that Watson's was the place to buy your shirts. So say we.

"Manipulated into voters," is the contemptuous way in which Capt. Francis, of the *Terrebonne Patriot*, alludes to the "negroes." Does our gallant cotem. mean to charge that the "negroes" were unfairly and improperly endowed with the rights of citizenship? If so, why not say so? Hear him:

"The popular majority obtained by Gen. Grant is made up of negroes who have been manipulated into voters since he was last elected. Mr. Greeley is the President elected by the majority of the whites. Gen. Grant is the one chosen by the white minority added to the negroes."

Mr. Greeley carried seven States (six Southern) giving him 74 votes; President Grant carried thirty, giving him 299 votes, and forsooth, this is "manipulated" to "yield a white minority and the negroes. But if true, we are heartily glad of it, and shout 'bally for the negroes.'"

Fifteen hundred affidavits of citizens who were denied the right to vote are on file in the United States Circuit Court.

Committees and members of the Cotton Exchange, Cotton Press Association and others are making arrangements for the transportation of cotton to and from the various presses, sugar etc., by steam and by water when and where practicable, during the prevalence of the horse disease.

Notwithstanding the existence and spread of the epizootic in our city, the races at the Fair Grounds are to commence to-day and will be run four days, ending on December 7.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

The New York *Independent* publishes the following remarks extracted on the above subject, which are worthy of the attention of popular educators:

Our readers have probably served that we look upon the question of the co-education of the sexes in the colleges as one to be settled by the results of experience, rather than by the inner light of unassisted opinions. In accordance with this view, we have from time to time published such facts upon the subject as seemed calculated to assist in the formation of sound conclusions. The following decided testimony is furnished by the last annual report of the "Board of Managers" of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania:

"We cannot leave the subject of instruction without a passing reference to our trial of the co-education of the sexes. Jurisdiction of their matter through daily intercourse in the classroom, the dining-room, the parlors, and upon the common grounds, has been fully confirmed the experience of the past two years. There is no one connected with our government and management of the college who is not entirely convinced of the excellence of the present system in this respect; and it has been felt by us to be a very favorable circumstance that the adverse claims upon this subject come from those who have never visited the institution, while many who have previously doubted have been thoroughly convinced of the advantages of a system by visiting the College and seeing its practical working for themselves."

The President of the institution in an address before the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, gives the following account of the condition under which the system is conducted, and its results thus far:

"As the College is yet in its infancy we cannot speak from either long or extensive experience. However, two hundred students of both sexes are nearly equal in numbers. All reside in the same college building; sit together in the classes, in the great study-hall, and at the table; are gathered freely in the halls and parlors and upon certain portions of the grounds between recitation hours and on holidays; of course, under the conscientious oversight of a body of resident instructors of both sexes of both sexes. Of the results thus far (and we have been established three years) I will say in a word to the effect upon character, manner and scholarship has been such as to satisfy the highest hopes of the advocates of the system, and altogether convincing and objections of those who upon theoretical grounds, predict our early failure. The few who doubt are invariably those whose minds were fully made up from the beginning, and who have always kept from us, and never witnessed the working of our system for themselves."

"It is a good thing to give thanks," says the inspired record, and the people of all Christian countries have their set times for halting in their career, and looking backward on "all the way" they have been led, comparing and contrasting relative mutual positions and surroundings, and expressing gratitude to an all "Bountiful God" or "all-things enjoy. This is the season for Christian Americans, and Thursday last was the day set apart by the President and many of the States, and all of the people."

Herein Louisiana, the people did as they listed. The Federal offices were closed, but the conditions of affairs didn't suggest the propriety just now that we should "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and so we had no State proclamation. But there were services in many of the Churches, and devout worshippers repaired thereto.

Never let us complain of the ingratitude of Republics. Philadelphia has just set another example peculiar to herself. A number of her citizens, generally private and unofficial persons, are raising one hundred thousand dollars as a gift to the widow and children of the lamented General Meade, and up to Saturday last seventy-four thousand dollars had been received. All honor to the good men of Philadelphia who have generously given of their substance to him who did so much to save their fortunes!

Wool.—The United States now stands as the first wool producing country in the world. In 1871, her wool crop was 177,000,000 pounds, while the next was that of England, 169,000,000 pounds, succeeded by Australia, 152,500,000 pounds, and La Plata, 138,670,000 pounds.

The Louisianian.

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Nine	24	40	48	55	100
Ten	26	42	50	60	110
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Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her limitless resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

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We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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